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was summoned. It sat all night, and at last decided to order the immediate mobilization of the troops not only in Asia Minor but also in Macedonia.

The French Ambassador, M. Constans, was informed of this decision at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and in urgent telegrams informed M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, of the situation, the telegram arriving, owing to the difference in time, before 2 o'clock here. The French Foreign office in turn informed M. Paleologue, the French diplomatic agent at Sofia, the result being that at 5 o'clock, when M. Constans called upon Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, to demand an explanation of Turkey's action, he had the pacific assurances of Bulgaria in his pocket.

M. Constans told the Grand Vizier that the displacement of troops certainly would be considered a hostile act by Bulgaria, and undoubtedly would be followed immediately by an invasion of Bulgarian troops across the frontier. He was convinced that Kiamil Pacha and Czar Ferdinand were sincerely opposed to war, and, moreover, he was able to give confidential assurances regarding Bulgaria's attitude. The Turkish Cabinet thereupon reassembled immediately, and the order for the mobilization was countermanded.

While the nature of M. Constans's assurances has not been disclosed, it is believed that they went further than the promise of compensation to Turkey for the Oriental Railroad.

Although the government is greatly relieved that a crisis has been averted and that a peaceful adjustment of the Turkish-Bulgarian trouble is indicated, there is still dread of complications. Ferdinand evidently has won a victory over the war party, but he still has to reckon with the sentiment of the people, and a spark may start a serious conflagration.

A dispatch from Sofia says that it is true Bulgaria has decided to treat directly with Turkey regarding the Oriental Railroad. The change in the Bulgarian government's attitude is due to the personal intervention of Ferdinand, who explained to his ministers the imperative necessity of heeding the advice of the powers, but in order to cover their responsibility before the people they decided to call a special session of the Sobranje immediately.

It is announced that the French government has been officially informed that Czar Ferdinand intends to give a convincing manifestation of his pacific sentiments in the form of a letter to President Fallières. The Turkish government also is aware of his intention, and this has helped greatly to assure the Porte of the sincerity of the new Czar's desire to maintain peace.

The proposed international conference has temporarily dropped out of sight. M. Iswolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, insists on keeping the negotiations in his own hands. After a visit to Germany, where, on account of wedding festivities, he will not be able to see the Emperor or Chancellor von Bülow before Thursday, he has intimated his intention of going to Vienna. A fortnight, therefore, will elapse before an invitation to the various powers can be issued. The bad reception of the programme in Constantinople and Budapest has somewhat dampened the ardor of France and Great Britain, and it is considered possible that some new solution of the difficulty may be found.

ENVOY TO THE POWERS.

Servia Sends M. Milovanovics to Berlin—The Belligerent George.

Belgrade, Oct. 18.—M. Milovanovics, the Servian Foreign Minister, left here to-day for the capitals of the powers to place Servia's wishes before the respective governments in an endeavor to reach an understanding in the Balkan situation. He will go to Berlin first and thence to London, Paris and Rome.

Crown Prince George in bidding the Foreign Minister farewell said:

"Do not forget that you speak as the representative of 250,000 bayonets. Make no concessions. Only by this course will you be able to return to Servia."

MASSACRE AT BAGDAD.

Jews Killed—Martial Law Declared in Asia Minor.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Private advices received here from the Young Turks indicate that the situation in the interior is growing grave and that there is much reactionary excitement in Asia Minor, where martial law has been declared. There have been massacres of the Jews at Bagdad and of Armenians at Viran-Shehr. The Young Turks say that they have proof of a plot against Prince Sabah-eddin, chief of the Young Turk party, and they believe that if the prince is murdered internecine strife will follow.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 18.—King George of Greece arrived here to-day.

NOT A MIRACLE.

Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find complete relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time. The spells caught me sometimes two or three times a day.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

JUDGE TAFT AND LABOR

DREDGEMAN URGES AID.

International Brotherhood Officer Praises Candidate.

The following letter from T. J. Dolan, general secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, to President Roosevelt, and the President's reply, speak for themselves:

Chicago, October 13, 1908.

Dear Mr. President: Attached find copy of article that I have prepared for "The Steam Shovel and Dredge Journal," which will go out through the country October 15. Mr. Taft's picture will appear on the front page of our journal this month, and our organization expects to mail several thousand extra copies of this number where they will do the most good.

We are very proud of Mr. Taft as a member of our organization, and as you have always been, to our notion, the best friend organized labor has ever had in the White House, we have no fear that you are going to support a man as your successor who is going to be unfair to organized labor or any other class of workingmen.

We feel sure that Mr. Taft will be elected.

With kindest personal wishes to yourself, I remain, yours very truly, T. J. DOLAN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The White House,
Washington, October 15, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Dolan: I have your letter of the 13th inst., and am much pleased with the copy of the article for your journal which you inclose. Indeed, you may rest assured that if I did not believe that Taft would occupy just the position toward organized labor that I have tried to occupy, and in which you and I believe, then, fond though I am of him, I would not back him. As you know, I have never for one moment hesitated to oppose organized labor on any point where I thought organized labor was wrong; but just as little do I hesitate to stand up for organized labor when I think it is right. The administration can well afford to stand on its record of positive achievement for organized labor; and as regards the Isthmus of Panama, where we have had most to do with organized labor, that record is Taft's. You yourself know well what the United States government has done as regards the workingmen on the isthmus; thanks largely to Mr. Taft, the record of the government at Panama is that of a model employer, both as regards wages and hours and as regards the housing and care of the employes. I do not believe that the laboring men of this country have ever had in office a stancher friend than Mr. Taft. The attack upon him by certain self-constituted political leaders of organized labor, if successful, would in the long run gravely damage the cause of organized labor; for these men are trying to persuade the people of this country that organized labor has interests apart from, and hostile to, the interests of the great masses of the American people; and such an attitude, if persisted in, would inevitably in the end result disastrously to organized labor itself. I believe they will fail in this effort to misguide their followers and to do wrong to the American people, and it is above all things for the interest of organized labor that they should fail. If Mr. Taft were not elected, the chief sufferers from the chaotic business conditions that would follow would be the workingmen. All of our citizens would benefit by Mr. Taft's election, but the workingmen most of all. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Dolan is under instructions from the general executive board of his union to do all he can for the election of Mr. Taft, and he will visit Ohio and New York this week and next in pursuance of his instructions.

The article in the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, to which Mr. Dolan referred in his letter to the President, says, in part:

As the members of our organization are all well aware, Mr. Taft was made an honorary member of our brotherhood in recognition of his fairness to our members in all his dealings since he has been Secretary of War.

In all his official acts and personal relations with members and officers of our brotherhood on that work he has always shown himself fair and just.

When contractors on government work showed a disposition to disregard or violate the eight-hour law, Mr. Taft started prosecutions against these contractors through the United States Attorney General's office.

When an effort was made this year to cut wages at Panama Mr. Taft used his influence to prevent it, for his knowledge of conditions on the isthmus convinced him that the prevailing wages were at least fair and just, and that there should be no reduction in pay on that work. Since Mr. Taft has been Secretary of War he has had a great many dealings with organized labor in its different branches, and he has always shown a spirit of absolute fairness. We have the utmost confidence, in case of his election to the Presidency, of the continuance of the fair and just policies toward organized labor that prevailed while he was Secretary of War.

Some politicians are trying to make it appear throughout the country that Mr. Taft is opposed to organized labor and its principles, but close study of his record will convince the most skeptical that he is a fair and just man to all interests, whether labor organizations or any other organizations.

DEMOCRAT URGES TAFT'S ELECTION.

Big Baltimore Clothing Manufacturer Says It Is Vital to American Business.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—Samuel Rosenthal, of the firm of Strouse & Brother, a large clothing manufacturing concern, declared to-day his belief that the prosperity of the country and the steadiness of business depend upon the election of William H. Taft.

Mr. Rosenthal, who is one of the most widely known men in the national clothing trade, is a Democrat, and votes that ticket in city and state elections. In national elections, however, he says that he votes the way he pleases, and now he believes in the election of Mr. Taft for the good of the country.

"I believe that the election of Mr. Taft is beyond peradventure," he said to-day, "but the country's prosperity and the business of the country depend upon it. With the election of Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, depressions and unsettled conditions would result for a while, at least."

HITCHCOCK TO SEE TAFT TO-DAY.

National Chairman Pleased with Candidate's Reception in the South.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee will meet Judge Taft somewhere in New Jersey to-day, probably at Newark. He has had only a few chances to see the Republican candidate since the campaign began, and is welcoming the opportunity to talk the situation over with him to-day. Mr. Hitchcock will not be able to go into details as much as he would like to, as Mr. Taft has several speeches to deliver in New Jersey; besides these, he is scheduled for Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. Hitchcock received several telegrams from the South yesterday, telling of the great crowds which had everywhere listened to Mr. Taft, and of the interest and respect with which his remarks had been received. The chairman said he was very much gratified at Judge Taft's reception in the South and the manner in which he was treated by the Democrats as well as the Republicans. He hoped that the visit might materially help some of the candidates for Congress, who were having hard fights for election in districts through which Mr. Taft passed.

Mr. Hitchcock did not go to headquarters yesterday, but kept busy all day at the Hotel Manhattan trying to catch up on some of the correspondence which had accumulated during the week.

JUDGE TAFT'S JERSEY TRIP.

To Make Many Speeches To-day at Towns Between Newark and Trenton.

Great preparations have been made for the visit of Judge Taft to New Jersey to-day, and every little hamlet on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Newark to Trenton will have its quota of citizens on hand to get a look at the candidate, even if they find it impossible to hear him talk.

Mr. Taft is to speak at Blaney's Theatre in Newark at 9:30 a. m. At Elizabeth he is scheduled to talk, and later he will address a crowd at Rahway for five minutes from the platform of his car. At New Brunswick he will leave his train and speak from a stand for ten minutes.

Between New Brunswick and Trenton luncheon will be served on the train, but it is not likely that the candidate will get much of a meal, as the demands for his presence on the rear platform as intervening stations are passed will take up the greater part of his time. At Trenton Judge Taft will speak at 2 o'clock at the Taylor Opera House, departing an hour later for Wilmington, Del., where he is to speak. From there he will go to Baltimore, where he will talk in the evening.

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the state committee, will preside in Newark, and Governor John Franklin Fort will introduce Mr. Taft at the other meetings.

HUGHES ISSUES WARNING.

Public Officers and Employes Told of Political Assessment Law.

Albany, Oct. 18.—Governor Hughes returned from New York late to-day, and to-night issued the annual warning to all public officers and employes against violating Section 24 of the Civil Service law regarding political assessments. The statement says:

To All Public Officers and Employes:

Your attention is hereby called to Section 24 of the Civil Service law, which reads as follows:

"No officer, agent, clerk or employe under the government of the State of New York, or any civil division or city thereof, shall, directly or indirectly, use his authority or official influence to compel or induce any other officer, clerk, agent or employe under said government, or any civil division or city thereof, to pay, or promise to pay, any political assessment, subscription or contribution. Every said officer, agent, clerk or employe who may have charge or control in any building, office or room occupied for any purpose of said government, or any said division or city thereof, is hereby authorized to prohibit the entry of any person, and he shall not knowingly permit any person to enter the same for the purpose of therein making, collecting, receiving or giving notice of any political assessment, subscription or contribution; and no person shall enter or remain in any said office, building or room, or send or direct any letter or other writing thereto, for the purpose of giving notice of, demanding or collecting a political assessment; nor shall any person therein give notice of demand, collect or receive any such assessment, subscription or contribution, and no person shall prepare or make out, or take any part in preparing or making out, any political assessment, subscription or contribution, with the intent that same shall be sent or presented to or collected of any officer, agent or employe, subject to the provisions of this act, under the government of the State of New York, or that of any civil division or city thereof, and no person shall knowingly send or present any political assessment, subscription or contribution to or request its payment of any said officer, agent or employe. Any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

This statute embodies a sound and important policy and should be faithfully observed. All public officers and employes are hereby warned against any violation of its provisions.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

ACTUARY FOR HUGHES.

S. H. Wolfe, Practical Insurance Man, Upholds Governor.

S. H. Wolfe, an actuary who has been retained by the insurance departments of many states, in a letter to ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, chairman of the Hughes Alliance, states why he, as a practical insurance man, desires to see Governor Hughes re-elected.

Mr. Wolfe says that, in his opinion, the reform in the insurance business, as is often the case in similar movements, went a little too far, and that it will probably be found wise to modify some of the insurance legislation passed after the Armstrong legislative investigation. But for this very reason Mr. Wolfe believes that Mr. Hughes should be re-elected in order that a man who is not only honest and able, but also an expert on insurance matters, may direct the new legislation.

After speaking of the evils that had crept into the life insurance business, Mr. Wolfe says:

To Charles E. Hughes fell the duty of directing the investigation, and of subsequently framing laws to prevent the continuance of the conditions which were exposed. It is a law of nature that action and reaction are equal, and if the pendulum swings too far in one direction it must invariably go some distance in the other direction before a true balance can be established.

Great reforms are never established without mistakes, and I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to modify some of the laws that were placed on the statute books of this state while the events attending the investigation were still fresh in the minds of the legislators and the public. But these modifications must come as a result of a dispassionate inquiry into the needs of the policyholders and of the insurance companies, and when that time comes I, as a policyholder, want to feel that my interests will be looked after by a man of the honest stamp of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes, as the adviser of the Armstrong committee, served to make the evils which then existed so apparent that they never will again be permitted to jeopardize the interests of the policyholders. For this reason every policyholder in this state is indebted to him.

But solely for the reasons identified with good citizenship I intend to vote for the re-election of Governor Hughes. Disregarding for the moment his connection with life insurance, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to do everything in my power to uphold the hands of a man who has stood for the rights of the people with such steadfastness.

GREETING PLEASES GOVERNOR.

Urges Support of Judiciary Ticket Before Leaving the City.

Governor Hughes before leaving this city for Albany, yesterday noon, expressed his interest in the success of the Republican judiciary nominees in this county. Speaking of Surrogate Beckett, he said:

"There was some criticism at the time of his appointment by me, because he was a Republican appointed to succeed a Democrat. As the New York bar well understands, I selected the man best qualified for the position. His administration has been conspicuously successful, and I hope he will have the support of all citizens, regardless of party."

The Governor expressed much satisfaction at the greeting received by him at the meetings here on Saturday night. He said he felt much rested, and was ready for the remainder of the hard schedule arranged for him. He was slightly hoarse yesterday, but he thought his voice would be all right by this morning.

Leaving Albany at an early hour this morning, the Governor will make a tour of the northern counties. Making his first speech of the day at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, and following it up with addresses at Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, Washington County, Glens Falls, Warren County, and Ticonderoga, Essex County, the Governor will reach Plattsburg, Clinton County, for a night meeting.

To-morrow he strikes across the state by train and automobile, speaking at Malone, Potsdam, Canton and Ogdensburg in the evening. On Wednesday he will speak at Palmyra, Newark, Lyons, Clyde, Savannah and Port Byron, winding up at Auburn in the evening. On Thursday he goes to Seneca Falls, Canandaigua, Geneva and Buffalo in the evening. On Friday he starts East again, speaking at Penn Yan and other towns on the way to Rochester, where he speaks in the evening. On Saturday his schedule takes him into Oneida, Madison and Chenango counties, for speeches at Clinton, before the Hamilton College students, at Hamilton, before the Colgate College students, at Norwich at noon and at Cohoes and Troy in the evening.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

Carl Kapff Travelling Through State to Form Taft-Hughes Clubs.

It is estimated that before the close of the campaign more than fifty thousand Germans will have enrolled as members of the National Republican League. An active campaign to enroll the Germans in this state under the Republican banner is under way. On Saturday a German Taft-Sherman-Hughes alliance was formed, with five hundred members, Carl Kapff was elected president. He has started on a tour of the state to organize similar clubs.

Under the direction of John Hays Hammond, the president, and Snell Smith, the secretary, the membership of the National Republican League has been increasing with leaps and bounds. About thirty new clubs are being started every day, and it is expected that by the close of the campaign the membership roll will number about 1,500,000 persons.

FOR CATHOLIC POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Archbishop Ireland Urges Them to Strive for High Offices.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—In his address at a dinner here last night in honor of Monsignor Falconio, Papal delegate, Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, urged Catholics to aspire for and win national offices, remarking on the lack of Catholic representation in the high offices of the land.

"I believe that if the right man presented himself, fitted to fulfil the office of President, he would be elected," he declared.

Continuing, the Archbishop said: "Catholics have not asserted themselves strongly as citizens. The time has passed when there is discrimination against a Catholic at the polls. Catholics are not discriminated against, nor must we allow Catholics to discriminate against non-Catholics at the polls."

WARNING FROM BLISS

Says Even Senate Could Not Save Country if Bryan Succeeded.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior under President McKinley, and for several years treasurer of the Republican National Committee, says that the election of Bryan would paralyze business, and that the industrial world would be compelled to live from hand to mouth until the Bryan policies were developed. It was as a business man that Mr. Bliss talked.

"The talk which is being heard in some quarters," he said, "that Bryan could practically do no harm if he is elected President while the Senate remains Republican, will not bear careful examination from the standpoint of the practical business man. Would those who are indulging in this talk stand ready to make loans for new railway construction and the extension of mills and factories after the announcement of Bryan's election? Would they not feel that there must be at least a period of waiting until the Bryan policies were developed before industry could do more than live from hand to mouth? Would the banker find any demand for the money in his hands? Would the manufacturer find grounds for adding to his plant? Would the railways find encouragement to increase their trackage and equipment?

"What could Bryan do to impair business security? is probably the question which would be asked by those whose resentment against President Roosevelt makes them eager to deliver a body blow at the Republican party. The most superficial examination of the subject would show that he could do much.

"In the first place, it would be his duty, as he interprets it, to send vigorous messages to Congress urging radical reduction of the tariff, the destruction of the industrial combinations and the issue of government paper to take the place of the banknotes authorized by existing law.

"Even if the country regarded these attacks with indifference, because of the firmness of the Senate, there would be plenty of other clubs to which Mr. Bryan could lay his hand for attacks upon business. If thoughtless words from the Attorney General contributed to alarm the markets a year or so ago, could more guarded words be expected from an Attorney General appointed by Mr. Bryan? If persistent prosecution of large enterprises has been carried far enough to cause uneasiness under the present administration, would it not be carried infinitely further under a Bryan Department of Justice? Could not judges even be found who, encouraged by the wave of radicalism sweeping over the country, would impose or affirm confiscatory fines and excessive penalties?

"Most serious of all perhaps, would be the effect upon the country if attacks upon business, the flight of gold abroad and general uneasiness invoked a crisis in the money market. With what face, then, could business men appeal to Washington for help? If they asked for the issue of emergency notes under the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, would not Bryan's Secretary of the Treasury reply with set jaws that the Democratic platform declared that if any emergency currency was to issue, 'such currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government'?

"If asked to deposit public funds in the banks to relieve stringency, would he not reply that Democratic principles forbade deposits in pet banks and that the market must take care of itself? If, finally, the flight of gold caused a drain upon the Treasury reserve, would the business men of the country be able to persuade a Bryan Secretary that bonds should be issued to restore it? Would he not reply that he was bound by the platform of 1896, which condemned such action when taken by Mr. Cleveland, the last Democratic President?

"Would not a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, indeed be compelled to say to those who appealed to him for help in maintaining the gold standard and national and private credit in time of stress that no Democratic platform in the last twelve years has been predicated upon any such action on his part, and that he was not disposed to take it for the benefit of men and interests which had contributed nothing, or had contributed only in a spirit of revenge, to put him in power?"

J. G. PHELPS STOKES DEFENDS DEBS.

Calls Him Earnest, Able Man Working in a Great Cause.

J. G. Phelps Stokes was a speaker yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Christian Socialist Fellowship in the Berkeley Theatre, West 44th street, near Fifth avenue. Mr. Stokes first briefly defended Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, against the campaign ridicule and attacks, saying he was an earnest, able man, working in a great cause, though he personally did not agree with all his views.

Then he went on to define the socialistic attitude toward private ownership of land and capital, taking as his text Christ's command first to be reconciled to one's brother before offering gifts at the altar. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. John D. Long, general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, and John A. Wall.

The fellowship is trying to enlist business men in the socialist movement, and has arranged to establish centres throughout the state. Mr. Wall is a New York business man who has joined the movement. His stepfather, W. B. Ellis, is an associate of H. H. Rogers in the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Wall has been made state secretary of the fellowship, and he has leased the theatre at No. 15 East 3d street for Sunday morning services.

LIVELY FINISH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Splendid Series of Meetings in New York County," Says Mr. Parsons.

"We have planned a splendid lot of meetings for the last two weeks of the campaign," said President Parsons of the New York County Committee yesterday. "We hope that the supporters of Taft and Hughes appreciate what we are doing, but our funds are very low, and we hope that all who can will contribute. Checks should be drawn to the order of Otto T. Bannard, treasurer, No. 26 Broad street."

Mr. Parsons was very much pleased at the result of Governor Hughes's tour on Saturday evening, and especially at the record breaking crowd which was present at the Grand Central Palace. He said that Mr. Hughes had appealed to the voters in the right manner and had made hundreds of votes.

HEARST WILL STUMP WITH SHEARN.

William Randolph Hearst is going to jump into the campaign in this state this week with Clarence J. Shearn, the candidate for Governor of the Independence party. They will speak with John Temple Graves, candidate for Vice-President, in Rochester to-morrow night, and in Syracuse on Friday night. To-night Mr. Shearn and Mr. Graves will speak in Binghamton and Lestershire. The candidates will campaign in greater New York on the other nights of the week.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER.

No Remedy of Ordinary Merit Could Ever Have Received Indorsations From Men Like These.

In Bright's Disease, Albuminuria and Post-Scarlatinal Nephritis.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., former Prof. Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Dept. of the University of New York.
Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, and former Prof. of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York.
Geo. Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, and former Prof. of Surgery in Baltimore Medical College.
Wm. B. Towles, M. D., former Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Dept. in the University of Virginia.
E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., LL.D., Prof. Orificial Surgery to the Chicago Homœpathic Hospital.
C. W. P. Brock, M. D., Ex-Pres. National Assn. Railway Surgeons and Member Medical Society of Va.
J. T. Davidson, M. D., Ex-Pres. New Orleans Surgical and Medical Assn.

In Renal Calculi, Stone in the Bladder and Inflammation of the Bladder.

Dr. A. Gabriel Pouchet, Prof. of Pharmacology and Materia Medica of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.
J. T. LeBlanchard, M. D., Prof. of Montreal Clinic, SM., SN., V. U.
James K. Crook, A. M., M. D., Prof. Clinical Medicine and Clinical Diagnosis, New York Post-Graduate Medical School.
Jos. Holt, M. D., Ex-President of the Louisiana State Board of Health, etc.

In Gout, Rheumatism and Uric Acid Conditions.

Robert Bartholow, M. D., M. A., LL.D., Prof. Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
James L. Cabell, M. D., A. M., LL.D., former Prof. of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Dept. of the University of Va., and Pres. of the National Board of Health.
Horatio C. Wood, M. D., former Prof. of Materia Medica, etc., in the Medical Dept. of the University of Pa.
Chas. B. Nancrede, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, Medical Dept. of the University of Michigan.
Dr. John T. Metcalf, New York, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
A. Alexander Smith, M. D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Medical College, N. Y.

Medical testimonials mailed.
For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER Co. BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

BUSY WEEK FOR TAFT

Full Plans Made for Big Garden Rally on October 28.

Judge Taft has a busy week's work in store for him when he reaches New York. Mr. Hutchinson, the head of the speakers' bureau of the state committee, has planned a trip which will take the Presidential candidate all over the state, stopping at the important cities and towns.

The biggest Republican rally of the campaign will take place on Wednesday, October 28, at Madison Square Garden, where over fourteen thousand persons will hear William H. Taft and Charles E. Hughes. General Horace Porter will preside, and Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, and George A. Knight, of California, will also speak. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes will make several speeches during the evening in various parts of the city before addressing the Madison Square Garden audience.

A large chorus will sing campaign songs and will be supported by two brass bands. The decorations will be unusually elaborate, while the display of fireworks in the square will be well worth seeing. On the platform will be a group of men, all of whom voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President. Among them will be Frederick W. Seward, the son of William H. Seward, and William Barnes. The Fremont campaign banner will be placed in a prominent place on the platform.

Another interesting delegation will be composed of generals and other officers who served during the Civil War.

James S. Sherman will review a large parade of Republican clubs on their way to the Garden. The Americus Club, of Pittsburg; the Conkling Club, of Utica, N. Y., and the Unconditional and the Capital City clubs, of Albany, will be among the visiting delegations to the rally that will swell the ranks of the paraders. Several universities will have Republican clubs which will take part in the procession. Among them are Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, New York University, Stevens Institute and the College of the City of New York.

Major Bridgeman of Squadron A will be the grand marshal and will form the parade and lead it to Madison Square Garden. There will be a brass band with each corps and transparencies, banners, torches and lanterns galore.

Benjamin G. Hall, the chairman of the committee which has charge of arranging the rally, has called a meeting of the committee for this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the assembly room on the eleventh floor of the Metropolitan Life Building.

Mr. Taft will attend a dinner to be given by Timothy L. Woodruff at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn, on October 26. He will then deliver speeches at Arion Hall, Congress Hall, Brownsville, the Academy of Music and the Clermont Avenue Rink.

The next day Mr. Taft will go up the Hudson on a special train, making several stops on the way. In the evening he will speak at Schenectady, Cohoes and Troy before returning to this city for the big rally at Madison Square Garden on the 28th.

On the 29th Judge Taft will deliver speeches at important towns in the following counties: Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Ontario and Seneca. In the evening he will address a large meeting in Syracuse.

Mr. Taft will speak at Canastota, Oneida, Rome, Utica, Batavia and Buffalo on the 30th. The last day of his tour will be Saturday, October 31, when he will talk to rallies at Elmira, Waverly, Owego, Binghamton, Marathon, Cortland and Ithaca. In the evening he will finish his campaigning in the East with a speech at Rochester.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TO-DAY.

Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, will arrive in the city from Washington this afternoon, and will address a large mass meeting at Terrace Garden this evening. Mr. Wright was to have spoken at the meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League and the National Commercial and Industrial League, but has had to cancel these engagements, as he was unable to reach the city as soon as he had expected. The meeting at Terrace Garden is the most important on the programme for to-day, and will be addressed by Representative Parsons, Senator Agnew, ex-Senator Elsberg and Lindon Bates, jr. The meetings for to-day are:

NOON.

No. 37 Union Square—Speakers, James H. Hickey and Granville Clarke.

No. 748 Broadway—Speakers, R. C. C. Hunt and A. Bissell.

EVENING.

Terrace Garden, 58th street, between Third and Lexington avenues—Speakers, General Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War; Congressman Herbert Parsons, Senator George B. Agnew, ex-Senator N. A. Elsberg, James R. Sheffield and Lindon Bates, jr. Marcus M. Marks will preside.

Loth Hall, 150th street and Amsterdam avenue—Speakers, Carl Hauser and Isaac F. Russell.

Progressive Republican Club, No. 1538 Madison avenue—Speakers, ex-Judge William H. Wadhams, Martin Schenck and Arthur T. Eagan.

Camp Hughes, 140th street and Third avenue—Speakers, ex-Judge Charles S. Whitman and David Naughton.

Camp Hughes, 125th street and Seventh avenue—Speakers, Senator Martin Saxe, William N. Chadbourne and C. E. Foote.

Camp Taft, 125th street and Third avenue—Speakers, Harry Atwood, Joseph L. Barbour and E. C. Brennan. Leopold Loq presides.

Willis avenue and 145th street, 32d Assembly district—Speakers, C. H. Griffith, R. V. Mathews and A. S. Levy, jr.

Third avenue and 97th street, Francis H. Adams's headquarters—Speakers, Jacob Asher, James McVickar and D. L. Zesloft.

DATES FOR REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

Henry Cabot Lodge will be in New York State on October 27 and 28. It is not yet settled where the Senator will speak, but he is pretty sure to deliver one of his speeches at Syracuse. He may come to this city. William H. Taft and Charles E. Hughes will be here at that time, but Mr. Lodge has not yet decided whether he will visit this city then. Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, will do considerable travelling on behalf of the Republican party during the last week of the campaign. His schedule takes him to Brooklyn on October 26, Herkimer County on October 27, Delaware County on October 28, Albany on October 29, New York on October 30, and Long Island on the last day of the week. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will visit Cattaraugus, Niagara, St. Lawrence, Columbia and Otsego counties, and may take in Herkimer, Oneida, Onondaga and Wyoming counties. Samuel S. Koenig, candidate for Secretary of State, left here yesterday for Rochester, where he is the guest of James L. Hotchkiss, chairman of the Monroe County committee. Mr. Koenig will speak at several meetings in Rochester to-night, and will later address meetings at several places in the county.

BUSINESS MEN TO MARCH 25,000 STRONG.

There will be between twenty-five and thirty thousand men in line in the business men's Taft and Hughes parade on October 31. Rear Admiral Coghlan (retired) will be the grand marshal. The wholesale drygoods trade will have 8,000 in line; the clothing trades, 5,000; the retail drygoods trade, 3,000; metal and machinery trades, 6,000; bankers and brokers, 2,000; jewelry trades, 2,000, and there will be delegations from the various textile trades and other lines of business. The procession will start in Broadway, near Leonard street, about noon, and proceed uptown.

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